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DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, June 18, 1812.

SIR—I hand you herein the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, relative to the Orders in Council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned; but as yet no sufficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that either the promised revocation will not take place, or what is more probable, some other measure equally unjust, is now under consideration, to replace those which are to be revoked.

I hope, until the doings here are ascertained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part.

With great respect, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, June 30, 1812.

"I have at length had the satisfaction to announce to you, in my letters of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council.

"You will, without doubt, be somewhat surprised that this revocation is founded on the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811.

"The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufacturers of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater misery, from the calamities of war, drove them to speak a language which could not be misunderstood or disregarded.

"Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Wilberforce, and others from the northern counties, were forced now to make a stand against them or meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is, therefore the country, and not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr. Brougham would have been in vain had it been destitute of this support.

What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and conciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity.—Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the House of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force, and when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavored to compromise by giving up as little as possible.

It was decided by the cabinet, in consequence of the vague declarations of his Lordship on that night, to suspend the orders in council, and to make this suspension depend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the U. States. Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of this month, the ministers at length issued the order of the 23d, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only; five members voting against it;—with these facts before me, I feel constrained to chasten my exultation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new form."

(II)

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL.

Department of State, August 9, 1812.

SIR—The Secretary left this city about ten days ago, on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some dispatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the Orders in Council. It was of a character, however, so entirely informal and confidential, that Mr. Baker did not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or *pro memoria*, or even permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it. As it authorizes an expectation that something more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is duly expected, and will be able to do it in a more satisfactory way.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorized to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be acceded to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

Johnathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL.

Department of State, Aug 10, 1812.

SIR—Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself alluded to in my letter of this date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of

hostilities on the frontiers of Canada. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN GRAHAM.

Johnathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

[Memorandum referred to in the above letter.]

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received dispatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster (dated I believe about the 17th June,) from which he was authorized to say that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in council, so far as they affected the United States, would be repealed on the 1st of August, to be revived on the 1st of May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communication with the American government should be such as in the opinion of his Majesty to render their revival unnecessary.—Mr. Baker moreover stated, that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not, within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The dispatches authorizing the communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to a note verbal or *pro memoria*, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the time he made it. I understood from him that the dispatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had with Vice Admiral Sawyer, and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorized Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority to act as Charge d'Affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course, as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities. I replied, that altho' to so general and informal a communication no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorized to say that the communication is received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorized by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory termination of existing hostilities, but to that entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, and to that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries, and which is sincerely desired by this.

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice, as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected.

With respect to the joint intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations, the authority given to Mr. Russell, just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the United States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms with as little delay as possible. It was not to be denied, therefore, that any practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested through him, it did not appear reducible to any practicable shape to which the Executive would be authorized to give it necessary sanction. Nor, indeed, is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a charge d'affaires; but that no difficulty, in point of form, would be made, as authentic communication through him or any other channel would be received with attention and respect.

From the Lathing-Hatchet Journal, or "Federal Republican."

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE IN SECRET SESSION, ON THE EMBARGO.

The president in a confidential message having recommended an Embargo, the usual reference was made to the committee of foreign relations. Mr. Calhoun (chairman of that committee) reported the next day, that it was "inexpedient" to pass such a law. The report was referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for that day. Mr. Speaker Clay, after many observations in support of the policy of the measure, its efficacy in distressing the enemy, which would be tested by its compelling him to abandon Canada, and break up the blockades, animated with some asperity upon the report of the committee. He expressed his regret that such a committee should have made such a report; saying, he was not to be driven from his course, or deterred from discharging his duty by the clamor that might be raised against an Embargo, &c. &c.

Mr. Taylor (N. Y. Demo.) of the committee, rose and repelled with spirit the insinuation of the Speaker.—He for one was not influenced by an apprehension of clamor, but had a single eye to the state of the country, and the effect to be produced by the measure. He was proceeding when the Speaker rose to explain—he assured the gentleman he made no such insinuation. Such was not his practice. He alluded to no gentleman in that house—when ever he had occasion to make allusions, he should be ex-

PLICIT. A sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. Calhoun defended his report in a concise and pertinent speech, which could not be answered by the visionary believers in the efficacy of our restrictive energies. Mr. Duval, of Kentucky, was particularly distinguished in opposition to the embargo. Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, was loud and rude in support of it. When he took his seat Mr. Hanson rose with several members, but he was declared to be entitled to the floor. Mr. Duval begged to be indulged by the gentleman from Maryland with the floor until he made a short answer to the gentleman from Virginia. Mr. H. said he would certainly indulge the gentleman upon an understanding that he would be afterwards entitled to the floor. The chairman of the committee (Mr. Kennedy) said he would have the preference. Upon which Mr. Duval was permitted to proceed. When he concluded Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Nelson, skirmished smartly for some minutes. Upon which Mr. Hanson rose, and a minute being taken of his remarks by a friend, they are now written out.

Mr. Hanson said, if his right at this time could put an end to the wrangling and war of words between the gentlemen over the way, he should be the more rejoiced, that he was entitled to the floor. He said, he incurred so severe a personal penalty—he paid so heavily a tax in pain for every effort he made in the house, that if he consulted his own ease and well being, merely, he would have remained silent. But such admonitions were not to be regarded when a measure so mischievous and fraught with danger and ruin to the Union, was under discussion. He felt an irresistible impulse to reply to the gentleman from Virginia particularly, as well as to others who preceded him.

Mr. H. said, if he possessed the lungs of the hon. member from Virginia (Judge Nelson) and could with equal facility swell myself into the same dimensions of immense importance, he might perhaps present himself to the house much oftener than gentlemen would be willing to afford him a patient audience. But if like the gentleman, he had been gifted by nature with the power, he would not like him stun the house by thundering in their ears, lest a gentle rebuke, to be found in Pope's Essay on Man, should be quoted against him, with the same just application that it might be now referred to for the correction and edification of the gentleman.

"How could we wish that Heav'n had left him still."

"The whist'ring zephyr and the purling rill." Mr. H.'s remark, it was not by blustering, or scolding, or heaping epithets upon the enemy, that the evils of war were to be lessened, victories achieved, conquests effected, or war conducted to an honorable and glorious issue. If the enemy was ultimately provoked to do all the harm to our defenceless country, which the powerful means at his disposal would enable him, Mr. H. asked, whether we were to depend upon accumulating curses upon his head to repel his attacks, and insure our safety? Were we to rely upon words, war reports, war proclamations, and embargoes? We might fly to our passions for relief, but should find poor consolation from that source. While the angry passions bubbled, and the paroxysm of rage continued, temporary ease might be gained; but like lenitives that merely deadened the sense of pain, but reached not the seat of the disease, nor could operate a cure: rage allayed and reason restored would leave the subject a prey to the keenest anguish.

Mr. H. said, by commencing war without adequate preparations for its prosecution, a state of fearful and unexampled calamity and danger, had been brought upon the people. Disappointment, defeat and disgrace attend all our military operations. That we might as well attempt to realize the dreams of the Alchemist as hope to go on upon the present scale of extravagant expenditure and waste, without perceiving the necessity of checking the authors of such profusion and profligacy, by at once assigning limits to their folly and unfortunate ambition. By land, said he, we have already lost all the warlike character acquired by our ancestors in a glorious seven years' struggle for independence. Clouds and darkness overhang the country, and covered with a sable mantle prospects once so bright and cheering to a people, suddenly rising into importance among the nations of the world. Through this portentous gloom, the only ray of hope to cheer the sorrowing soul, darted from the unexpired embers of federal policy. Another and another triumph by our matchless marine reanimated the drooping spirits of the people, raised the nation from the lowest depths of degradation and despair, into which it had sunk, dragged up our drowning honour by the locks, and shed a lustre upon our national character. That navy was doomed to destruction, or if saved, would be useless as long as the war continued.

Mr. H. said, so deep was the interest which he took in the disastrous and distressing situation of his country, so anxious was he to bring this unequal, unnecessary and destructive contest to a close, that he would even vote for the proposed occlusion of our ports, to lop off the last withering limb of our dying commerce, if it would have the effect of drawing nearer the period of pacification. But as much as the member from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) laboured to show, that such would be the effect of an embargo; that it would harass the blockading squadron by withholding from them supplies, and reduce the British forces in Canada to great straits, he could see no foot-hold for such an argument after past and bitter experience.—Nothing was more astonishing, more ludicrous than to hear gentlemen extolling the efficacy of our restrictive energies, after the conspicuous and mortifying failures which had attended all our persevering, long tried efforts to starve the enemy. He never expected, after years of fruitless experiment, and years of self-torture, that this suicidal system would be gravely recommended for its belligerent virtues.—Nor did he believe it was recommended as a mean of annoying the enemy. Far different was the purpose of its authors. Stripped of its false guises, and presented in its naked deformity to the nation, Mr. H. considered the message of the President with the accompanying explanations and avowals on the floor, as nothing more than recommendation of a system of retaliation upon the Atlantic states north of the Delaware. It was designed to retaliate upon the section of country "favoured by the enemy," the injuries inflicted upon the south by his formidable fleets. Because the cordon was not drawn from Maine to St. Mary's, but from the Delaware to the Mississippi, govern-

ment would parentally unite with the enemy and make the blockade so complete as to include all the ports of the Union.

Mr. H. said, perhaps it would be more congenial to the feelings of the executive to carry this retaliatory system a little further. In the language of an hon. gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) used on a similar occasion last session, if the enemy should burn down Norfolk, a law had better be enacted authorizing the President to burn down Boston. Perhaps this same system of domestic retaliation could to advantage be strained yet a little further, by "tucking up" some obnoxious non-combatant citizen to the north, in return for every southern knight slain in battle. If this course of undisguised hostility and hatred to the north was persisted in, and recurred to whenever a wretched pretext could be formed to put them under the ban of the empire, Mr. H. said it would result in a total alienation of their affections from the government, and a disunion, sooner or later, would be the inevitable consequence.

Mr. Hanson said if it was in order for the Speaker to introduce into a discussion in the house the proceedings and conduct of the other branch of the legislature, it would be in order for him (Mr. H.) to reply. Awkward as a vindication might appear, coming from such a quarter, he would nevertheless defend the senate.—That body had acted with becoming dignity and spirit in relation to the mission to Russia. Its independence had been so well maintained, and the encroachments of the executive so manfully resisted, it was not too much to say they had acted nobly. To have acted otherwise than they did would have been to change their characters and stations, from that of an executive council into the mere slaves and creatures of an overwhelming, all-grasping, ambitious president. Mr. H. said, after all that had passed in relation to the mediation of Russia, the senate could not consistently with what was due to itself act differently. Mr. H. had no more confidence in the Russian mission than the Speaker. H. possessed information himself which satisfied his mind, that it was a mere trick, a juggle, a stroke of Machiavelian policy to deceive the nation and replenish the treasury. That the hopes of the despatching had been directed to this mission as to the sign of Heaven's favour, which indicates that the tempest had spent its force and a serene sky would soon re-appear. He said no good would, could, or was intended to grow out of it. The congress was the only mediator that could restore the relations of peace with England, for so long as appropriations were made to carry on the war, and money could be raised, so long would the war continue.—Bonaparte living and his armies not destroyed.

Mr. H. here stated, that sometime in the latter end of January last, and at least six weeks before the court gazette contained any mention of the occurrence, and at a time when no one dreamt of such an event, he was informed by a distinguished gentleman that the Russian minister had a few days before offered to the executive the mediation of his sovereign to bring about peace between Great Britain and this country.—That Mr. Madison had testily rejected this overture, saying, he wanted no mediation—the United States were contending for their rights, and would accept of nothing short of their rights. Mr. H. said, he caused publicity to be given to the communication, and unless he was thought to be endowed with a spirit of divination, and the house was willing to pronounce him a prophet, they must believe the mediation was tendered several weeks before congress adjourned, and at least six weeks before it was acknowledged by the executive.—What was the motive, said he, for the president to keep back the information until congress adjourned? He had never himself doubted a moment as to the real cause of the suppression and consequent delay. It was determined to send Albert Gallatin at the head of the mission, and it was at least apprehended, if not considered certain, that such a nomination would not be confirmed by the senate.

This opinion was corroborated by the departure of the envoys only ten or twelve days before the senate convened. It was further confirmed by the refusal of the senate to ratify the appointment. Mr. H. was convinced that the apprehension of Mr. Secretary Gallatin's rejection by the senate induced the president to keep back Mr. Daschkoff's offer until congress should have adjourned, when it was intended to smuggle him off before the extra session, that time might be gained on his voyage before his letter of recall could follow after and overtake him. He said it was no wonder, after all this, that the senate should discover some sensibility at the slight and contempt manifested by the executive towards them, and he approved the proceedings of that body most cordially.

Mr. H. said, in a defensive war there would be no diversity of sentiment; all would unite in repelling invasion. The federalists had stood foremost every where in meeting the enemy when a hostile foot was set upon our shores; but they would not go a tilting in Canada, which was not worth the cost of conquering, and which we could not keep if we conquered. Mr. H. here reminded the house of the part taken by the minority in secret session, when the enemy was understood to be within a few hours sail of the capitol. The sentiments he himself uttered on that occasion flowed from the heart—he was proud to say they were entertained in common with all the Tories, and if ever an opportunity offered such as was then anticipated, he would go hand in hand, heart and heart, with the majority, in any effort to drive the invading foe from the capitol. He would be one to set an example which was not shown in 1793 by the then minority.

But, said Mr. H., ready as the "tories" are, and have proved themselves to be in all parts of the country, to take up arms against their invaders, they will nevertheless continue to maintain the rights of private judgment as unalienable—they will defend to the last, the liberty of speech and free inquiry—they will continue to inform the people of the total absence of preparation to meet the enemy, and of the defenceless state of the nation. When the enemy was approaching the capitol, in what state of preparation was the district? The enemy was at our gates, and they were open for their reception. The citadel was defenceless; not a rampart raised, nor a cannon mounted. A file of soldiers scarcely was left to guard the capitol, and secure congress in its deliberations. All had been despatched helter skelter to Fort W., but then, which was pronounced a mere slaughter-house by a gentleman

of military science and experience. And at the moment of the highest alarm, congress adjourned without doing any thing to lessen the panic, and infuse ardor and confidence in the dismayed inhabitants. No, while the enemy was at our doors, congress sat deliberating in cold debate. The next day, when the enemy was considered as still approaching, they continued to deliberate upon the simplest mode of overthrowing the British empire by a tax of so much more or so much less upon whiskey, salt, carriages, stamps, and the like.

Mr. H. now complimented Mr. Duval, of Kentucky, upon his judicious and sensible arguments against the proposed embargo, though he had no hope of their producing the slightest good in staying the hand of power. Mr. Hanson having taken his seat Mr. Grundy rose. He said, he hoped that would be the last as it was the first time he had risen to reply to the gentleman from Maryland. He had promised to reply to him in the course of the session, but the school in which he was taught forbade him to engage in such controversies. He was taught to rest his character upon good deeds, and not to be ambitious of attaining a bad eminence. Mr. Grundy then proceeded to make his statement respecting the Russian mediation, which has been repeated by him, supported by Mr. Monroe's statement in writing, at a time when severe indisposition kept Mr. Hanson from the house. He was handsomely answered on that occasion in an appropriate and dignified reply from Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Hanson's colleague.

Mission to Russia. Mr. Grundy stated that he had a few days before made a statement which some gentlemen were disposed to doubt, or even attempt to controvert. He now had it in his power to confirm by the highest evidence what he then stated, to wit, that the Russian mediation was not proffered either days or weeks before the adjournment of congress in March last, that the first overture was met promptly and arrangements made for its acceptance with as little delay as possible.

On the 26th of February last, proceeded Mr. Grundy, the Russian minister requested an interview with the Secretary of State according to usage, but without stating any object. The interview was granted by the Secretary, in a few days, when Mr. Daschkoff communicated verbally the overture of his emperor to mediate between the United States and Great Britain, stating that if it should be accepted he would make it in writing. Mr. Monroe submitted the proposition to the President, who consulted the members of the administration on it, and at a subsequent interview Mr. Daschkoff was informed that the mediation of his master the emperor would be accepted. On the 8th of March that minister wrote an official note offering the mediation in due form, which was accepted in the same manner on the 11th of the same month.

Mr. Goldsborough said he did not doubt the statement made by Mr. Grundy, but he did not consider it as at all controverting the statement made by his colleague (Hanson, who was not in his seat) as he (Hanson) had said Mr. Daschkoff had addressed the President himself weeks before Congress rose, and that the overture was previously declined by him.

Mr. Epes replied that he was fully authorized to state, that no such overture was ever made to the President, in any shape, other than that stated by Mr. Grundy, and that from circumstances it was apparent that Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg had communicated the information of the intended interposition of the Russian emperor to the British ministry and through that channel had got into certain prints in this country before our government had any notice of it.

Mr. Grundy held in his hand while speaking a paper in the hand writing of the Secretary of state, which he said any gentleman might see confirmatory of his precise statements. This paper I read.

Dem. Press.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

The explanations in the house of Representatives by Messrs. Grundy & Epes relative to the Russian mediation, is confirmation strong as truth of the close connection between the conductors of the "Lathing Hatchet Journal" and the managers of the British House of Commons. The former seem about as manageable as the latter. The secret is now out how it was that the Cossacks in Georgetown knew weeks before Mr. Daschkoff's overture, that Russia was going to offer her mediation. Lord Cathcart has his correspondents among these gentry.—Their chagrin at the prospect of the mission to Russia bringing peace, proves that if the devil had not cheated them into a belief that the President would have rejected the offer of mediation they would doubtless have strived to have prevented its being made.—Ib.

It is whispered that the Washington Benevolents (white and black) intend to give a splendid dinner, in Boston, in honor of "Napoleon the Deliverer" in consequence of his joining the "peace party" on the 4th of June last.

Bost. Pat.

A NEW CARTER.

It is supposed that for every five sheep which the enemy have stolen from our shores they have lost a man. According to this tariff, therefore, the British soldiers may be worth about five sheep a-head.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who, on the first day of January next, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, or who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendence either as agent for the owner or on his own account, shall before the said day, and every person who after the said day shall use or intend to use any still or stills or implements as aforesaid, either as owner, agent or otherwise, shall, before he shall begin to use such still or stills, or other implements in lieu thereof, for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, apply for and obtain from the collector appointed by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which such person resides [or to the deputy of such collector duly authorized], a license for using the said still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid; which licenses respectively shall be granted at the option of the proprietor or possessor of such still or stills for any or either of the terms mentioned in this act, upon the payment in money by such proprietor or possessor of the duties payable on the said license or licenses according to the provisions of this act, if the said duties shall not exceed five dollars; and if they shall exceed five dollars, on such proprietor or possessor executing and delivering to the collector or to his deputy as aforesaid a bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, conditioned for the payment of said duties at the end of four months after the expiration of the term for which such license or licenses respectively shall have been granted. And the said bond shall be taken in the name of the United States of America, and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Treasury Department. And if any person shall after the said first day of January next, use or cause to be used any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, in distilling spirituous liquors, or shall be the owner of, or have under his superintendence either as agent or otherwise, any still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which shall after the said day have been used as aforesaid, without having a license therefor as aforesaid, continuing in force for the whole time during which the said still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall have been thus used, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable for the term during which such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, shall be thus used, had the said still or stills, or implements aforesaid, been entered according to the provisions of this act, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the licenses aforesaid shall and may be granted for and during the following terms or periods, and on the payment or securing of payment as aforesaid of the duties undetermined, namely: For a still or stills solely employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for a license for the employment thereof for and during the term of two weeks, nine cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of one month, eighteen cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of two months, thirty-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, forty-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of four months, fifty-two cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, seventy cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for one year, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; Provided, That there shall be paid upon each still employed wholly in the distillation of roots, but one half the rates of duties above mentioned, according to the capacity of such still.

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, for a license for the employment thereof for and during the term of one month, twenty-five cents for each gallon of the capacity of every such still including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of three months, sixty cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of six months, one hundred and five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid; for a license for one year, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid.

And for every boiler, however constructed, employed for the purpose of generating steam in those distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills, and the action of steam is substituted to the immediate application of fire to the materials from which the spirituous liquors are distilled, for a license for the employment thereof, double the amount on each gallon of the capacity of the said boiler including the head thereof, which would be payable for the said license if granted for the same term and for the employment on the same materials of a still or stills to the contents of which, being the materials from whence the spirituous liquors are drawn, an immediate application of fire during the process of distillation is made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors, within their respective districts, to grant licenses, for distilling, which licenses shall be marked with a mark, directing the rate of duty thereon, and shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and being countersigned by the collector, who shall issue the same or cause the same to be issued, shall be granted to any person who shall desire the same, upon application in writing and upon payment or securing of payment as aforesaid, of the sum or duty payable by this act upon each license requested.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the application in writing, to be made by any person applying for a license for distilling as aforesaid, shall state the place of distilling, the number and contents of the still or stills, boiler or boilers, and whether intended to distill spirituous liquors from foreign or domestic materials. And every person making a false statement in either of the said particulars, or who shall distill spirituous liquors from materials other than those stated in the application aforesaid, as well as the owner or superintendent of any distillery, still or stills, with respect to which such false statement shall have been made, or which shall be thus unlawfully employed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every such collector or his deputy duly authorized under his hand and seal, shall be authorized to apply at all reasonable times for admittance into any distillery or place, where any still or stills are kept or used within his collection district, for the purpose of examining and measuring the still or stills, boiler or boilers. And every owner of such distillery, still or stills, or persons having the care, superintendence or management of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer as aforesaid, or to suffer him to examine and measure the said still or stills, boiler or boilers, shall for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint or information, on moiety thereof to the use of the U. States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with G. Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieut. Elliott, and his officers and companions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to have distributed as prize money to Captain James Lawrence, late of the sloop of war Hornet, his officers and crew, or their widows and children, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British brig Peacock; and to Lieut. Elliott & his officers and companions, or their widows & children, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British brig Detroit; and that the sum of thirty-seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 13, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Sloo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to examine and enquire into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, the sum of five hundred dollars, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for his services in taking testimony under direction of the board, and for conveying the report of the commissioners to the seat of government.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 5, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Further extending the time, for issuing & locating military land warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to issue military land warrants to such persons as have or shall before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims; which warrants, with those heretofore issued and not satisfied, shall and may be located in the name of the holders or proprietors thereof prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the fractional quarter townships reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants. And patents shall be granted for the land located under this act, in the same manner as is directed by former acts for granting military lands.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 5, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of public calamity and war, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the United States and request that he recommend a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and the speedy restoration of peace.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Washington, July 16, 1813.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the two Houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer; and whereas in times of public calamity, such as that of the war brought on the United States by the injustice of a foreign government, it is especially becoming, that the hearts of all should be touched with the same, and the eyes of all be turned to that Almighty Power, in whose hand are the welfare and the destiny of nations: I do, therefore, issue this my Proclamation, recommending to all, who shall be piously disposed, to unite their hearts and voices in addressing, at one and the same time, their vows and adorations, to the great Parent and Sovereign of the Universe, that they assemble on the second Thursday of September next, in their respective religious congregations, to render him thanks for the many blessings he has bestowed on the people of the U. States; that he has blessed them with a land capable of yielding all the necessities and requisites of human life, with ample means for convenient exchanges with foreign countries; that he has blessed the labors employed in its cultivation and improvements; that he is blessing the exertions to extend and establish the arts and manufactures, which will secure within ourselves supplies too important to remain dependent on the precarious policy, and the peaceable dispositions of other nations, and particularly that he has blessed the U. States with a political constitution founded on the will and authority of the whole people, and guaranteeing to each individual the security, not only of his person and his property, but of those sacred rights of conscience, so essential to his present happiness, and so dear to his future hopes—that with those expressions of devout thankfulness be joined supplications to the same Almighty Power, that he would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the wholesome purposes of repentance and amendment; that in this season of trial and calamity, he would preside in a particular manner, over our public councils, and inspire all citizens, with a love of their country, and with those fraternal affections and that mutual confidence, which have so happy a tendency to make us safe at home and respected abroad; and that, as he was graciously pleased, heretofore, to smile on our struggles against the attempts of the government of the empire, of which these states then made a part, to wrest from them the rights and privileges to which they were entitled in common with every other part, and to raise them to the station of an independent and sovereign people; so he would now be pleased, in like manner, to bestow his blessing on our arms in resisting the hostile and persevering efforts of the same power, to degrade us on the ocean, the common inheritance of all, from rights and immunities, belonging and essential to the American people, as a co-equal member of the great community of independent nations; and that, inspiring our enemies with moderation, with justice and with that spirit of reasonable accommodation, which our country has continued to manifest, we may be enabled to beat our swords into plough shares, and to enjoy in peace, every man, the fruits of his honest industry, and the rewards of his lawful enterprise.

If the public homage of a people can ever be worthy the favorable reward of the Holy and Omnipotent Being to whom it is addressed, it must be that, in which those who join in it are guided only by their free choice, by the impulse of their hearts and the dictates of their consciences; and such a spectacle must be interesting to all christian nations; as proving that religion, that gift of Heaven for the good of man, freed from all coercive edicts, from that unhallowed connection with the powers of this world, which corrupts religion into an instrument or an usurper of the policy of the state, and making no appeal but to reason, to the heart and to the conscience, can spread its benign influence every where, and can attract to the Divine Altar those free-will offerings of humble supplication, thanksgiving and praise, which alone can be acceptable to Him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate.

Upon these principles, and with these views, the good people of the United States are invited, in conformity with the resolution aforesaid, to dedicate the day above named, to the religious solemnities therein recommended.

Given at Washington, this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES MADISON.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to the editor of the Fredonian, dated, Lower Seneca Town, Aug. 11, 1813.

SIR—A statement appeared in your paper of the 5th inst. calculated to mislead the public opinion respecting the measures recently adopted by General Harrison. It is there said,

"That orders were sent to Major Croghan to burn the fort at Sandusky, and retreat to the camp at Lower Seneca. The major disobeyed the order, declared himself willing & capable to defend the place assigned to his command. On hearing this, or previous to it, the Generals had abandoned their intention of retreating from the encampment, and immediately commenced fortifying."

A statement of the facts will show how incorrect is the information contained in the above paragraph.

The recent investment of Fort Meigs is well known. It was difficult to ascertain the object of the enemy. His force was known to be large, and the failure of his former attempt having taught him the strength of the fort, it was supposed he would scarcely again sit down before it, without some prospect of success. In this state of uncertainty, on the evening of the 26th, an express arrived from Fort Meigs, bringing information, that the enemy had precipitately abandoned that place, and had proceeded in boats down the Miami. This man, within two miles of the camp, had been wounded by a party of Indians. The retreat of the enemy, and the force he possessed, immediately induced the belief, that he would make an attempt upon Lower Sandusky. This conjecture was soon justified by the event. In this state of things it became necessary to determine, whether that post should be evacuated, or defended. The position itself was untenable. It was commanded by high ground on the opposite side of the river. The defences were weak, utterly unable to resist the shock of

heavy artillery. It formed a part of no line of communication. It protected no exposed settlements. It was a mere insulated position, originally taken for a particular purpose, and the necessity of maintaining it had expired with the expiration of the object. It contained no stores worthy of being taken into the account. The possession of what flour it contained would have been important to the enemy, and its loss could not be felt by us. No military man will doubt the propriety of evacuating a post thus feeble in its defences, unimportant in its situation, and so easily assailed by the enemy. Once invested, its garrison must rely upon themselves for protection. Assistance would have been difficult; retreat impossible. The force at Camp Seneca was not such as to authorize the General to meet the enemy in the field. It fell at that time considerably short of the enemy's regular troops, who had also at his command 4 or 5000 Indians. Thus situated, it was the business of the General to watch the movements of the enemy, to take advantage of his faults, if he committed any, and should it be found necessary, to make partial sacrifices for the preservation of his large magazines, the destruction of which would have blasted the prospects of the campaign. Of this description was Upper Sandusky, which contained an immense supply of provisions and other stores. The position at Seneca was taken with a particular view to protect these. It was also the most favorable for relieving Fort Meigs or covering the retreat of the garrison of Lower Sandusky. Notwithstanding the advantages attending the position, it was nevertheless susceptible of being turned by so active an enemy as the Indians, and had General Proctor possessed the knowledge of the country he ought to have possessed and might easily have acquired (as many of his Indians had been brought up in it) or the skill and judgment his situation required, instead of attempting to batter the fort with six pounders, or to storm it in day light without having made a breach, he would have pushed a body of 2 or 3,000 Indians between Seneca Town and Upper Sandusky, and having no heavy artillery, made a feint instead of a real attack upon the post. By adopting this measure he would have obliged Gen. Harrison to evacuate his position and fight with unequal numbers in a disadvantageous situation, or suffer the 28th regiment and the other reinforcements, which were coming on, to be destroyed in detail, and his communication with Upper Sandusky cut off. Such were the measures he ought to have pursued, and such it was supposed by the General and field officers would have been adopted. To counteract them, there was no other plan but that of concentrating the force by withdrawing the garrison from Lower Sandusky, and as the enemy advanced upon the left flank of the position towards Upper Sandusky, to fall back upon the short route to that place, and thus secure a junction with the troops in the rear and save that valuable deposit. It never was the intention of the General to take such a measure until he had reconnoitred the situation and numbers of the enemy. He intended to be ready to retreat, in case circumstances should render it necessary. Colonel Ball, a brave and intelligent officer, had discovered a very considerable trail leading to the camp, and every circumstance rendered it probable, that the enemy was about us in considerable numbers. In such a situation, no man can doubt the propriety of being prepared to maintain the position or to retreat as might be deemed most expedient. The General, with the cordial concurrence of every general and field officer ordered Major Croghan to evacuate his post. The orders to Major Croghan directed him to march his men in the night, and on the east side of the river. It was supposed those orders would reach Major Croghan, and that he would be enabled to move before day. The person bearing the orders, lost himself, & they did not reach Major Croghan until morning. This change of circumstances justified him in postponing the abandonment of his post, until he should again receive the orders of the General; and his conduct in so doing, met the General's approbation. The fort was eventually defended with success. But, the result of its defence furnishes no standard by which to appreciate the wisdom of the measure. It is due to Major Croghan, his officers and men, to say, that their conduct was as gallant and judicious, as its result was brilliant and successful. But General Proctor must have succeeded in his enterprise, had he conducted it with any regard to prudence, or had he obeyed the first principles of his profession. By bringing his heavy artillery, which he might have done with the utmost facility, he might have destroyed all the defences of the fort, and entered it in order of battle. By making his assault in the night, and at different points, he would have found the works not half manned, and utterly unable to resist his attack. Would Gen. Harrison have been justified in committing the defence of the post upon the chance of an enemy's errors? Ought he to have concluded, that the British General, with his means of transportation, would have left his heavy artillery behind him, and with his immense force of Indians, would have left the large portion of them uselessly to occupy the woods between here and Fort Meigs? Measures, founded upon calculations like these, may at times succeed; but they must generally be followed by defeat and disgrace.

"Much circumspection should be used in examining the measures of a com-

manding General. His force, his orders, and his views, can only be known to himself. They are all subjects for public speculation; but something is due to the character of the General—something to the station he fills. In the other armies of our country, discord and division, unfortunately, prevail. In this there is a perfect unanimity of sentiment and feeling. The personal influence of the General, the result of his measures and manner, is of more importance and more effect, than the powers derived from the office; and I doubt not, when his means are adequate to his objects, it will be discovered, that the confidence of his country has neither been abused, nor misplaced."

To the Editor of the Scioto Gazette.

LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 27, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Major Croghan, to his friend at Seneca Town.

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of General Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

His character as a military man, is too well established, to need my approbation or support. But his public services entitle him at least to common justice; this affair does not furnish causes of reproach. If public opinion has been hastily misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration, and able generalship. It is true, that I did not proceed immediately to execute his order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not (as some would wish to believe) the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive order, as will appear from the following detail, which is given to explain my conduct:

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, (dated Seneca Town, July 29th, 1813) was handed me by Mr. Conner, ordering me to abandon this post, burn it, and retreat that night to Head-Quarters. On the reception of the order, I called a council of officers, in which it was determined not to abandon the place (at least until the further pleasure of the General should be known) as it was thought an attempt to retreat in the open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort under all its disadvantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the General, couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy, should it fall into his hands, which I thought more than probable—as well as to inform the General, should it be so fortunate as to reach him, that I would wait to hear from him, before I should proceed to execute his order. This letter, contrary to my expectations, was received by the General, who (not knowing what reason urged me to write in a tone so decisive) concluded, very rationally, that the manner of it was demonstrative of a most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to Head-Quarters; but on explanation to the General my reasons for not executing his order, and my object in using the style I had done, he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation, that I was immediately reinstated in the command.

It will be recollected, that the order above alluded to, was written on the night previous to my receiving it—had it been delivered to me (as was intended) that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation; its not reaching me in time, was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the General's further order.

It has been stated also, that "upon my representations of my ability to maintain this post, the General altered his determination to abandon it." This is incorrect. No such representation was ever made. And the last order I received from the General, was precisely the same as that first given, viz: "That if I discovered the approach of a large British force by water (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery) time enough to effect a retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity."

A day or two before the enemy appeared before Fort Meigs, the General had reconnoitred the surrounding ground; and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky completely commanded the fort, I offered to undertake, with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The General, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy again appeared on this side the lake, it would be before the work could be finished.

It is useless to disguise the fact, that this fort is commanded by the points of high ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with the view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the place.

It would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command. But I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me, at the expense of General Harrison.

I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it, and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander, remains unshaken. I feel every assurance, that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike—and so long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld.

Your friend,

GEORGE CROGHAN.
Major 17th Infantry command
Lower Sandusky.

TAKEN up by Jas. McCullough, living on Slate Creek, Montgomery county, a BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, blind of an eye, has three white feet, a small star and snip, has the pole evil, about 23 years old. Appraised \$89, posted before me on the 14th April, 1813.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, J. R.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1813.

DEBATE ON THE EMBARGO.

It is much to be regretted that a more complete and correct report of the debate on the embargo than that which we re-publish to-day from the Federal Republican, could not have been presented to the public. It would have been interesting to the people of Kentucky at least, to have understood the reasons which induced certain of their representatives to oppose that measure, which seemed to have been dictated by a respect for high national character, as well as national interest.

The Dutch sold provisions and powder to the very army which was besieging their capital. For this paltry cent-per-cent conduct they were condemned by the whole world. In what does this refusal of the American Congress to lay an embargo differ from the Dutch?

It has been declared by those who have been in Canada, and by those acquainted with the resources of the British, that an embargo would conquer Canada, without the firing of a single gun. But for the sake of getting a little money into the country, Congress are willing to sacrifice thousands and tens of thousands of lives—many of the most valuable our country affords.

The speech of Hanson in opposition to the embargo, furnishes us with a good specimen of the sentiments of the British party on this subject—their opposition to the measure is violent & inflammatory beyond any thing which transpired the last session of Congress. They knew if that law should pass, their friends would be ruined.—Can even an honest federalist read this speech of Hanson's without blushing, when he reflects that this wretch is one of his own party?

THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

The letter of Gen. Boyd which is published in this paper, evinces the propriety of the employment of Indians by the United States.—The British officers and soldiers fled before them. They dare not complain of our employing the Indians; for it was themselves who set us the example. But the U. States will shew to the world that the British have lied when they have said the Indians could not be controlled, and that it was only to conceal their own bloody acts of assassination—when the Indians have massacred our prisoners by the advice & orders of the British officers themselves.

The Indians residing contiguous to Canada have entered into a formal declaration of war against G. Britain—which we publish.

Summary.

The Erie fleet (says the Chillicothe Gazette of the 2d inst.) is yet stationed off Sandusky Bay. Commodore Perry is seriously indisposed.

The reported invasion of the Missouri Territory by the Indians appears to have been a fabrication.—On the frontier of Ohio, in the neighborhood of Piqua, several murders have been recently committed by the British savages—the timely arrival of Col. Johnson's regiment in that quarter dispersed the marauders, and will prevent future incursions. This regiment will remain near St. Mary's until offensive movements against Canada commence, when it will form a junction with the main army on the lake. Orders have been given to reduce Fort Meigs to a size suitable for a garrison of 250 men.—The British have succeeded in exciting the southern Indians to acts of hostility. The Creeks are divided—the most numerous party on the side of the enemy. In Georgia and Tennessee, troops are embodying, and an offensive campaign will soon commence.—The republicans and loyalists in East Florida, near St. Augustine, have had a battle. The former were successful.

The Secretary of War and Gen. Wilkinson passed through Albany on the 17th of last month, on their way to the headquarters of the northern army. No movement of consequence on land will be made in that quarter till they arrive. General Boyd, when he assumed the command of the army, wrote to the Secretary for orders; we understand peremptory orders were given that he should act on the defensive only.

Capt. Butler, with a company of recruits for the 28th regiment, left this place on Sunday for the N. W. army. We understand that our Kentucky volunteers, to the amount of four or five thousand, passed Cincinnati on Wednesday last, and more were in the neighborhood, preparing to cross the river.

It is supposed the enemy's fleet has left the Chesapeake—every species of property on Kent Island was stolen or destroyed. Queenstown was honored with another visit, where a small amount of plunder was obtained—an attack on St. Michaels was repulsed by the militia.—The blockade of New London is continued—to guard against a sudden attack from our squadron, com. Hardy has called a reinforcement to his assistance.

In this paper will be found the act laying a tax on Stillis—those interested should furnish themselves with a copy. The whole of the Direct Tax laws will be published as speedily as possible.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Mr. Francis Walker, to Miss Nancy Comstock, both of this town.

DIED, in this place, on Monday evening last, Mr. JOHN R. SAAW, Well-digger and Stone quarrier: Mr. Shaw had resided in Lexington upwards of twenty years, had been eminently useful in his avocation, and had the reputation of being an honest and industrious citizen. His death was occasioned by an accidental explosion of gun-powder whilst digging a well for Mr. Robert Wilson. His body was dreadfully mangled, and he lingered in the most excruciating agony upwards of two hours after the fatal accident. We think Mr. S. states in his life, published a few years ago, that he had been blown up three or four times! Rep.

Events of the War.

[Commodore Chauncey's official report of his late cruise on the lake being too long for this day's paper, we select the following letter, as it comprises a brief statement of the occurrences that took place. The commodore ascribes the capture of his two schooners to disobedience of orders, produced by an over zeal in their commanders.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, dated August 13, 1813.

"The fleet arrived here this morning from Niagara, being obliged to put in for provisions, and leaves the harbor to-night. On Sunday the British fleet hove in sight within view of Niagara, and bore down upon the American squadron; when finding it pretty well prepared for action, they sheared off—evidently having for their object to detach some part of our squadron. Com. Chauncey made sail at the head of his squadron; and Sir James Yeo, thinking he could decoy the Pike, manoeuvred for this purpose, but failed in succeeding to detach her from the fleet. They were within sight of each other constantly for three days—the American squadron endeavored to bring the enemy to action, who as assiduously avoided it, and could choose their own time for fighting, as they were to windward. In this situation they at length succeeded in cutting off two of our schooners, which were too slow to keep up with the fleet; the commander of one, Mr. Trent, a gallant fellow, finding himself cut off from the squadron, laid his small bark alongside the British commodore's ship and the Royal George, where he fired 30 rounds of 18 and 32lbs. shot, until they literally blew him from the water—for he declared he never would strike, and went down in that situation! The other schooner was captured. Two other schooners of the squadron upset in the gale of Sunday night; and out of 90 people on board, only 16 were picked up, after being an hour and ten minutes in the water. Lieuts. Winter and Osgood were both drowned. The fleet goes out tonight prepared for a 5 weeks' cruise and determined, if possible, to bring the British fleet to action. The enemy have a superiority already, and are still determined not to risk an action until their force is increased by the vessel now building at Kingston.

"The British commodore's ship is said to have been so much injured by the fire of our schooner, as to be obliged to enter port to refit. Com. Chauncey told me to-day, he could fight as well without the schooners which have been lost as with them; for by their dull sailing they prevented his manoeuvring to advantage. The loss of our valuable officers and seamen is much to be regretted. The army on the Niagara are about to commence offensive operations."

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE,
August 17, 1813.

Schooners Gen Hamilton and Scourge lost on Lake Ontario.

It is with deep regret that we record the following facts. About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last a most dreadful accident happened in Commodore Chauncey's squadron, off 40 mile creek in Lake Ontario; the schooner Gen. Hamilton, Lieut. Winter, and Scourge, sailing-master Osgood, were upset and lost.—The Hamilton had 60 men on board, and the Scourge 45. The gale lasted but a few minutes, did not affect the ships, but injured some of the schooners' sails. Boats were put out from two schooners, which succeeded in rescuing about a dozen of the crews. The Hamilton mounted 9 guns, the Scourge 10. In a moment one hundred of our brave fellows were plunged into the wave—and two of our best schooners lost to the service.

Lt. Carter, of New-York, (who was wounded last November in the attack on the enemy's batteries opposite Black Rock, and who has not yet recovered) commanded the schooner Asp, and was within hail of the schooners when they went down.

Copies of letters from Brig. Gen. Boyd, to the Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE,
August 17, 1813.

SIR—In the last letter which I had the honor to address you, I had to communicate the information that Com. Chauncey had left this part of the Lake: yesterday an express arrived from the 18 mile Creek stating that he was then off that place, in pursuit of the British fleet, which was likewise to be seen.

A body of volunteers, militia and Indians, under the command of Brigadier General Porter of the New-York Militia, having arrived at this place, and very impatient to engage the enemy, a plan was this morning concerted to cut off one of his pickets. About 300 volunteers and Indians, under the command of Major Chapin, was to effect this object, supported by 200 regulars under the command of Major Cummings of the 16th infantry. A heavy rain, and other untoward circumstances, defeated the primary object, but in a skirmish that ensued, in which the enemy was completely routed, our Indians captured twelve of the British Indians, and four whites. Many of the enemy's dead were left on the field, among whom is supposed to be the famous Chief,

Norton. Our loss was only two Indians, and a few slightly wounded. Those who participated in this contest, particularly the Indians, conducted with great bravery and activity. Gen. Porter volunteered in the affair, and Major Chapin evinced his accustomed zeal and courage. The regulars under Major Cummings, as far as they were engaged, conducted well. The principal Chiefs who led the warriors this day were, Farmers Brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, Pollard, Black Snake, Johnson, Silver Heels, Captain Halftown, Major Henry O. Ball (Cornplanter's son) and Capt. Cold, chief of Onondago, who was wounded. In a council which was held with them yesterday, they covenanted not to scalp or murder; and I am happy to say, that they treated the prisoners with humanity, and committed no wanton cruelties upon the dead.

The Canadian volunteers, under Major Wilcox, were active and brave as usual. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JNO. P. BOYD, B. G. C.
Hon. John Armstrong.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, U. C.
August 18, 1813.

Hon. Jno. Armstrong,
SIR—Yesterday I had the honor to address to you a letter detailing the conduct of the Indians in a late skirmish. Their bravery and humanity were equally conspicuous. Already the quietness in which our pickets are suffered to remain, evinces the benefit arising from their assistance. Permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately depositing presents for them in the hands of Mr. Granger, of whose exertions, and those of Mr. Parish, I must express my entire approbation. I have the honor to be, sir, your respectful, obedient servant.

JOHN P. BOYD, B. G. C.

PLATTSBURGH, JULY 31.

The following was handed us for publication as a literal translation of the declaration of war, against the British by the Six Nations of Indians.

DECLARATION OF WAR, BY THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.

We the chiefs and councillors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the state of New-York, do hereby proclaim to all the war chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, that war is declared on our part, against the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Therefore, we do hereby command and advise all the war chiefs to call forth immediately the warriors under them, and put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren the Americans are now defending. (Signed) By the Grand Councillors.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 28.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John H. Dent, commanding naval officer at Charleston, (S. C.) dated August 21, 1813.

"SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the privateer schooner Decatur, of this port, arrived here yesterday, with H. B. M. schooner Dominico, her prize. She was captured on the 5th inst. after a most gallant and desperate action of one hour, and carried by boarding, having all her officers killed or wounded, except one midshipman. The Dominico mounts 15 guns, one a 32 pounder on a pivot, and had a complement of 83 men at the commencement of the action, sixty of whom were killed or wounded. She was one of the best equipped and manned vessels of her class I have ever seen. The Decatur mounts seven guns, and had a complement of 103 men at the commencement of the action, nineteen of whom were killed and wounded.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
JOHN H. DENT.

"Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Blakely, forwarded by Capt. Hull to the Navy Department.

United States Brig Enterprize,
Portsmouth, N. H. 20th Aug. 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you the capture of the British privateer schooner the Fly, she was captured yesterday afternoon off Cape Porpoise after a chase of eight hours.

Very respectfully, &c.
(Signed) J. BLAKELY.

ISAAC HULL, Esq. commanding
U. S. Naval forces on the Eastern
Station, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

Extract from a letter to Commodore Bainbridge from a gentleman in New-Bedford, dated August 19, 1813.

"The Yankee (privateer) arrived here, who spoke a Spanish ship from South America, who informed the captain of the Yankee, that he left captain Porter in the Essex, all well in Rio de la Plata, with a great quantity of specie on board (about 70 days since.)"

[From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, Aug 21.]

Amidst the gloom occasioned by the disasters experienced by our gallant little fleet on the Lake, we are cheered with the hope of another Naval Victory having been obtained by Commodore Rodgers, near the Western Islands. This news has been received here from Cadiz as well as from Lisbon; and we are induced to believe, as we hope, that it is true.

The postscript of a letter dated July 4, at Lisbon, received in this city, says:

"We have a report from Cadiz, that Commodore RODGERS HAS TAKEN A BRITISH FRIGATE, off the Western Islands; it was brought yesterday by the Stately 64."

LATEST FROM NEW LONDON.

By the smack Sally, Cap. B. Shee, who left New London on Friday last, and arrived here yesterday morning, we learn,

that the British blockading squadron have returned to their former station, about twelve miles from New-London light house.

We also learn, that they are now building at New-London, four large galleys, to cruise against the British barges. They are forty feet long, and are to carry each a long six pounder in the bow. One of the galleys is nearly finished, and the other, it is said, will be finished, and ready for a cruise, in a few days.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) August 25.

A letter dated Chester-Town, August 23, 11 o'clock, P. M. says,

Yesterday the enemy abandoned Kent Island, after taking off every thing they could make useful or profitable; such as all the negroes that were not old and infirm, stock of all kinds, &c. amounting at a rough calculation to upwards of 100,000 dollars.

This day their whole fleet got under way and stood down the bay; so that we have a little more respite, but how long God knows.

Report from Kent island says they intend going up Choptank river, at or about Dover ferry, and taking possession of Easton and the lower part of Talbot county, it being a very rich and fertile part of the country. I have no doubt when we come to have particulars of their behavior on the island, it will come nearly up to Hampton. In haste, &c.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Sept. 4.

GEN. HICKMAN, Lieutenant Governor of this State, has arrived in this place, and will take upon himself the administration of the Government until the return of the Governor.

ALBANY, August 17.

About 200 British prisoners passed through the city on Sunday morning for Greensburgh.

It is stated that 100 soldiers, belonging to the 103d and 100th regiments, deserted from the British when at Swanton, & a number left them at Plattsburgh—some of the men have arrived at this city.

Sales by Auction

Sale Continued.

THE SALE OF LOTS AT
PLEASANT GREEN,

At the North East end of Mulberry Street, NOT having been completed on the first instant, will be continued on Friday next, the 10th instant, to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely.

Thirteen Lots,

Will then be offered, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6 & 12 months, for approved negotiable endorsed notes.

DAN. BRADFORD, Aucr.

On Tuesday the fourteenth day of September, 1813, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises,

NINE VALUABLE LOTS,

VIZ.

LOT No. 1—Corner of Mulberry & Fourth Streets, fronting 124 feet on Mulberry (or Limestone) Street, and 107 on Fourth Street. On this lot is a substantial well finished brick dwelling house, 48 feet by 20, 2 stories high, Kitchen, Dairy, Pump, &c.

LOT No. 2—adjoining the above, fronting 30 feet on Mulberry Street, running back 190 feet to an ally 10 feet wide.

LOT No. 3—adjoining the above—same size.

LOT No. 4—adjoining the latter—same size.

LOT No. 5—adjoining No. 1; fronting on Fourth Street 30 feet, and running back 124 feet.

LOT No. 6—adjoining the above—same size.

LOT No. 7—adjoining the latter—23 1-2 feet front, back 124 feet. On this lot is a framed dwelling house 23 1-2 feet by 18.

Lots Nos. 8 & 9—lying on Fifth Street, 86 feet front, and 100 back. On each of these lots is a small brick dwelling house.

The above property will be sold on the Premises, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 & 24 months, for approved negotiable paper. Any further information relative to the foregoing can be had on application to

DAN. BRADFORD, Aucr.

LEXINGTON, September 3, 1813.

ON Wednesday the 15th of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, for negotiable notes at 6, 12, and 18 months, with approved indorsers, the follow LOTS, on the Limestone road.

LOT No. 1—Containing 29 1/2 acres, running from the road with Mr. Adam Keiser's wood pasture to David Williamson's fence—on this lot is two springs and sufficiently timbered for fire wood.

LOT No. 2—Containing 29 1/2 acres adjoining the above, on which is two springs and a tolerable chance of timber.

LOT No. 3—Containing 29 1/2 acres, adjoining the farm tract which is laid off, 76 acres—this lot is well timbered.

LOT No. 4—Containing 29 1/2 acres, adjoining lot No. 3, very heavily timbered.

LOT No. 5—Containing 29 1/2 acres, adjoining lot No. 4, timber equal to any in the neighborhood.

LOT No. 6—Containing 29 1/2 acres, adjoining lot No. 5, ditto.

LOT No. 7—Containing 29 1/2 acres, do. do.

LOT No. 8—Containing 22 1/2 acres adjoining W. Wright's do. do.

LOT No. 9—do do. do.

LOT No. 10—do do. do.

LOT No. 11—do do. do.

LOT No. 12—do do. do.

LOT No. 13—do do. do.

LOT No. 14—do do. do.

LOT No. 15—do do. do.

LOT No. 16—do do. do.

LOT No. 17—do do. do.

LOT No. 18—do do. do.

LOT No. 19—do do. do.

LOT No. 20—do do. do.

LOT No. 21—do do. do.

LOT No. 22—do do. do.

LOT No. 23—do do. do.

LOT No. 24—do do. do.

LOT No. 25—do do. do.

LOT No. 26—do do. do.

LOT No. 27—do do. do.

LOT No. 28—do do. do.

LOT No. 29—do do. do.

LOT No. 30—do do. do.

LOT No. 31—do do. do.

LOT No. 32—do do. do.

LOT No. 33—do do. do.

LOT No. 34—do do. do.

LOT No. 35—do do. do.

Soap and Candle Factory.

JOHN G. COWLING & Co.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, at the upper end of Main street, a little above Redd & Womack's Carriage shop, is now open for the reception of any article requisite in such manufacture.

JOHN G. COWLING & Co.

WILL CONSTANTLY GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR

TALLOW, CRACKLINS, HOGS LARD, ROSIN, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES.

Families, Lime and Brick burners, Distillers, &c. who may not reside at too great a distance from town, may find it to their interest to save their ashes, and send them to the said factory, where, for every bushel of prime ashes, they will receive nine pence!

The inhabitants of Lexington will render a service to the above mentioned establishment, by charging their servants to save their ashes.

Any person who may be desirous to contract for the delivering of any quantity of Hogs-lard—say from 1000 to 20,000 lbs. weight during the present Autumn and Winter, will please apply to

JOHN G. COWLING.

Lexington, Sept. 7, 1813. 35-4f.

REMOVAL.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, Manufacturer of Chemist, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the Western country, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business in this place.

He respectfully informs them that his Apothecary shop is removed farther up Main street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of Chemical Drugs, Patent Medicine, and Paints, at his usual prices.

He is constantly receiving from New York additional supplies of Medicine, of the latest importation, which will enable him in future to keep his assortment very complete.

Lexington, Aug. 27, 1813. 35-6f.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME tract of LAND, containing 216 acres, three miles from Lexington, near the forks of the Boonsborough and Winchester roads; about sixty acres cleared, with a convenient hewed log house; the balance of the land is well timbered, lies well, and of good quality.

JOHN TODD.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1813. 36-4f.

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-4f.

WANTED TO HIRE

A Black Boy.

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

I & E. WOODRUFF.

A Mulster Wanted,

ONE who has a perfect knowledge of making Barley for Brewer's use, will meet with encouragement on application to JOHN COLEMAN, Porter and Ale Brewer, Lexington, who continues to purchase BARLEY for Cash.

September 3, 1813. 36-4f.

Woollets, Vestings, Hosiery, Shoes & Hardware, &c.

TWO Bales of Cloth, one do. of Vestings, Toinetts, &c. Two Trunks Men & Women's fine Cotton & Worsted Stockings, one do. fine Shoes.

Two Cases Knives & Forks, Scissors, Razors, Pen Knives &c. Two do. Saws, Drawing Knives, plane Irons, Files, &c. &c. for sale by Wholesale at the store adjoining Mr. Hawkins' on Mill Street, for particulars apply to

EDW. BLACKFORD.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1813.

N. B. These goods being purchased in New-York before the late rise on goods, will be sold here much lower than they can now be imported.

36-1f.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit, oct. August Term, 1813.

POLLY ADAMS, Compt

Against

4000 GALLONS
OF PRIME WHISKY
FOR sale, on a credit of six months, negotiable
paper with an approved endorser, will be re-
quired of the purchaser. For terms apply to
the subscriber, 3 miles from Lexington, on
Russell's road. A part of the whisky is at
Maysville stored.
July 26, 1813. JOHN STARKS. 52-1f.

Notice to Breeders of Sheep.
A FEW MERINO RAMS of very superior
quality will be let on shares on advan-
ticious terms to owners of sheep—apply to J.
Prentiss at Mr. J. Postlethwait's.
Lexington, August 3, 1813. 32

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Fred-
rick Brimberger, dec. are hereby required
to come forward and settle, without further
delay. All demands against said estate must
be made known, that arrangements may be
made for settlement according to law.
JACOB MC CONATHY,
One of the Administrators.
Steam Mill, Lexington, }
August 18, 1813. } 34-3f.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN
CASH
Will be given, by the subscribers for
TALLOW,
HOG'S LARD,
KITCHEN GREASE and
ASHES
JOHN G. COWLING & Co.
Main Street.
Lexington, August 10, 1813. 32-1f

Ten Dollars Reward.
WILLIAM COLLET, a private in Captain
Ambrose Arthur's company of Kentucky
Militia, deserted from Fort Meigs, (while in
the service of the U. States,) on the 2d day of
the present inst. He is about 24 years old,
nearly six feet high, dark flaxen hair, blue eyes,
rather stooped shouldered, with a down look—
his place of residence is in Madison county,
has a wife with two children. Any person who
will deliver the said Collet to any officer in the
service of the United States, or secure him
in any county jail, shall receive the above re-
ward, with all reasonable charges.
AMBROSE ARTHUR, Capt.
10th Regt. Ky. Militia.
Camp Meigs, August 7th, 1813. 34-3f

Lead & Shot.
A QUANTITY of Lead and Shot of first
quality, received on consignment, and for
sale at the Auction and Commission Store.
DAN. BRADFORD.
Lexington, July 27, 1813. 30-1f.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a
splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE,
of the most fashionable kind, which will be
sold cheap for Cash only.
17-1f Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Doctor Walter Brashear.
HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-1f May 10, 1813.

NEW STORE
H. BOSWELL, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHI-
LADELPHIA,
ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTEEN PACKA-
GES OF GOODS,
Suitable for the Summer and Fall Seasons,
AND are now opening them on Main-Street
in Lexington, two doors above Lewis Stan-
dard's large Brick House on the Poplar Row.
The goods are well assorted and laid in on
very good terms. It is needless to enumerate
the articles, as it will be tedious—the public
may rest assured that there are but few arti-
cles lacking in the assortment that are com-
monly found in the stores of Lexington. The
goods will be sold very low for cash only—so
that if any person, having cash to lay out for
goods, will call at the above store, they will
not go away dissatisfied.
Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24-1f

NOTICE.
To those whom it may Concern.
That on Friday the 17th day of September
next, I shall by an agent attend certain com-
missioners of Jefferson county, to establish the
beginning of an entry for sixteen thousand ac-
res of land, made for me in the surveyor's books
of said county, on the 19th day of December,
1782—Beginning on Cedar Creek, a branch of
Floyd's Fork 300 poles below Froanman's trace,
where the same crosses the said creek; in or-
der to take depositions &c. to establish the
said beginning, and to do such other things as
the law directs
Wm. FLEMING.
N. B. The said beginning is on Cedar creek,
where the road leading from Lewis's old Ta-
vern to Mann's Lick crosses the said creek—
The business was not done on former notice,
on account of the necessary absence of a ma-
terial witness.
Lexington, 24th August, 1813—35-3*

NOTICE.
THOSE persons who have entrusted their
business in my hands, are informed that
it will be attended to by LEVI L. TODD, Esq.
No delay in the prosecution of their suits will
ensue from my absence.
DAVID TODD.
Lexington, August 27, 1813. 35

SHEEP STRAYED.
STRAYED from a pasture in Lexington on
the 1st inst. a MERINO RAM, and FIVE
COMMON EWES.—Whoever will return them
to the subscriber at Mr. J. Postlethwait's, shall
be liberally rewarded.
J. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 14, 1813. 33-1*

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of inform-
ing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity,
that he has recommenced the practice of
PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may
be consulted, at all times, at his shop,
situated on Main Street, next door to Mr.
Whitney's, and nearly opposite Mr. Postle-
thwait's Tavern.
33- August 14, 1813.

Co-partnership Dissolved.
THE public are hereby informed, the co-part-
nership of Alexander and Crittenden, was
this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that
all accounts, due to and from the firm, will be
settled and adjusted by Wm. Y. Alexander,
who has removed his former store in trade, to
the house lately occupied by Wm. Satterwhite,
one door below the Hotel, where the business
will in future be conducted under the firm of
Alexander and Porter; who have for sale, on
reasonable terms a general assortment of pro-
ceries, with a few barrels of old Whiskey and
a small quantity of N. England Cheese.
Lexington, August 15, 1813. 34-3f.

Dr. John Todd,
HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his
services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE
and SURGERY.
His shop is kept opposite the Court-house,
and two doors below the Reporter Printing-
office.
18-1f

NOTICE.
ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw,
either by bond, note or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and make immediate
payment—those excepted having running ac-
counts under special agreement. The busi-
ness will continue to be conducted under the
firm of
LOWRY & SHAW.
June 29, 1813. 26-1f

FLAX SEED,
delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to
Oliver Keene's.
Downing & Grant.
N. B. We have a quantity of LINSEED
OIL for sale.
D. & G.
July 12, 1813. 28-1f

McCalla, Gaines & Co.
HAVE just received a large and general
supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS,
in addition to their former stock.
ALSO, A QUANTITY OF
Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making
Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh
Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A
generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers
and others who buy by the quantity.
They likewise keep up the supply of Doct.
Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in C. kees, for the
cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.
They wish to purchase a quantity of clean
white clover seed of the present years
Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

Daniel Bradford.
Has just received a handsome assortment of
GROCERIES.
Which added to his former stock, renders it
very complete. He has also a neat assortment
of China, Glass, & Queensware—and a few—
Dry Goods;
all of which he offers for sale on "Cheapside,"
the stone house, next the market.
AMONG THEM ARE
GUN POWDER } TEAS of the first
IMPERIAL & } quality.
YOUNG HYSOON }
COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & SUGARS.
MEDIERA,
PORT, } WINES, all good.
SHERRY & }
TENERIFFE }
FRENCH BRANDY,
CHERRY do.
HOLLAND GIN,
GENUINE SPIRITS &
SHRUB }
SALMON, } FISH.
MICKERIL, }
SHAD, }
HERRING &
COD }

BEST QUALITY
Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants, Tam-
marinds, Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Pepper, Gin-
ger, Alspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Madder, Alum, Copperas, Glue, Prussian Blue,
Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, Whitened Red Lead,
Yellow Ochre, Turkey Umber, Mineral Green,
Patent Yellow, Blood Lake, Chalk, Rappee,
Scotch and Maccouba Snuff, Spanish and Coun-
try Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Mustard, Isin-
glass, Castor Oil, Essence Peppermint, Mag-
nesia, Liquorice Ball, Windsor Soap, Black
Ball, Powder, Lead and Shot, Salt, Nails, Spun
and Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Hoes, Mattocks, Flat Irons, Woffle
Irons, Mill Irons, Andirons, Mortars, Wagon
Boxes, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Thread, Tapes,
Ribbons, Suspensers, Fringe Handkerchiefs,
Muslins, Calicoes &c. &c. &c.
Any of the foregoing articles and Cash will
be given for Tobacco, Salt Petre, Sugar, Linen,
and Cotton Cloth.
Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24

MASON'S INN.
MOUNTSTEARLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown
to Mountstearling, and has opened a
House of Entertainment.
HE returns thanks to his friends and a gen-
eros public, for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to merit a
share of public patronage.
PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-1f

Geo. GEIB's
Music Store and Seminary.
Next door to J. Postlethwait's. The ar-
ticles for sale as follow:
Elegant patent and common Piano Fortes,
warranted,
Bassoons, Flagelets,
Violins, Fifes,
Clarinets, Octave Flutes,
Flutes,
A great quantity of piano forte wire, and
fiddle strings. The most fashionable Songs,
Waltzes and Marches: a great variety of se-
lect pieces for the Piano Forte, by the first
composers—Steibelt, Mozart, Haydn, Dus-
sek, Pieyel, &c.
N. B. Church and Chamber Organs, manu-
factured by John Geib & Son, New-York, if or-
dered, will be imported by G. GEIB, at the
lowest prices, and warranted in every particu-
lar.
Lexington, August 2, 1813. 3f.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
GIVEN FOR
FLAX OR HEMP SEED.
By WM. BOBB.
Lexington, July 31st, 1813. 31-1f

Ellis & Trotter,
Have just received, and are now opening in their
new Brick House, two doors above
Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS.
Which they will sell low for CASH, either by
wholesale or retail.
31-12f. Lexington, April 6, 1813.

WHEREAS
IN the spring or summer of the year 1812, I
constituted and appointed Samuel Filson,
of the county of Fleming, my agent and attor-
ney in fact, by letter of attorney, with powers
to rent and dispose of a certain tract of land,
being in the county of Washington, Kentucky,
belonging to me; now be it known, that for
good reasons, I do hereby revoke and set aside
said power of attorney, and divest the said
Samuel Filson of all authority derived under
said power, and shall henceforth disclaim all
his acts done and performed from the date
hercof—Given under my hand and seal this 25th
of May, 1813.
his
EBENEZER F. FILSON.
mark.

Fort Meigs.—N. W. Army.
Twenty Dollars Reward.
D ESERTEd from this place on the 11th of
July last, EZL. MC CARTY, a private in
my company—Also, on the 5th of May, JO-
SEPH SMITH, orderly sergeant. MC CARTY is
about 5 feet six inches high, dark complexion,
dark hair, well proportioned, and about 18
years of age—resident of Clark county, Ky.
Joseph Smith is about 6 feet 2 inches high,
well proportioned, with a fair complexion,
light coloured hair, which he wears tied, about
30 years of age—his place of residence is in
Montgomery county. The above reward will
be given to any person who will apprehend and
deliver the said deserters, or Ten Dollars for
either of them, to any officer commanding in
the U. S. Army, or to me at this post.
ARCHD MORRISON, Capt.
13th Regt. K. Militia.
August 10, 1813. 34-3f

LEXINGTON BREWERY.
JOHN COLEMAN has arrived from Philadel-
phia and will commence taking in BAR-
LEY the middle of next month—He will give
a generous price for HOPS in the season, and
purchase them in large or small quantities.
Wanted a quantity of best staves and head-
ing for barrels and two barrel casks—Also
1500 or 2000 bushels of Charcoal.
Lexington, July 31st, 1813. 31-2m.

Fleming circuit, oct. June term, 1813.
JOSEPH CARL, comp't.
against
LEWIS MYERS, & al. defts. } In Chancery.
The defendants, the children and heirs of
Valentine Myers and Peter Myers, dec. whose
names are unknown to the complainant, not
having entered their appearance herein agree-
able to law, and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth;
on the motion of the complainant by his coun-
sel, it is ordered that the defendants, the un-
known heirs and representatives of Valentine
Myers and Peter Myers, dec. appear here on
the third day of the next September term of
this court, and answer the complainant's bill,
or the same will be taken as confessed against
them: that a copy of this order be published in
some authorised news-paper of this state eight
weeks in succession according to law.
A COPY (ATTEST.)
29-8f. J. S. THO. DOUGHERTY, Clk.

Cock, Trimble & Fowler,
HATTERS,
HAVE established a factory in Lexington,
and will carry on the Hattng Business, in all
its various branches. Orders will be thankfu-
ly received, and the greatest attention and in-
dustry used to execute their work in the best
manner, and to give satisfaction to their cus-
tomers. Their front shop is kept in the frame
house opposite the Gazette office.
34-1f August 3, 1813.

DAVID HUMPHREY'S
Map of War in the N. West.
MAY be had at the shop of McCalla, Gaines
& Co. All those holding subscription
papers will please to send them in as quick as
possible.
19-1f Lexington, May 11, 1813.

American Manufacture.
Tilford, Scott & Trotter,
No. 49, Main Street.
HAVE received and offer for sale an Invoice
of Cotton Chambrays, Stripes, Plaids and
Cloths, assorted in Boxes—to be sold at a
small advance for Cash, or at short date.
August 3d, 1812. 32-1f
N. B. A few bales Mississippi Cotton for
sale.

Jessamine Circuit oct. July Term, 1813.
JOSEPH SALLEE's heirs, petitioners } On petition
against } for
JOSEPH SALLEE's heirs, defen's. } sale of land.
THE above named petitioners, this day filed
a petition for the sale of a tract of land
in said petition mentioned, and it is ordered,
that summons issue to said heirs (and their
guardians) of said Joseph Sallee who are resi-
dents, and it is ordered that unless those who
are now residents, of the said heirs, to wit—
Clemency and James Sallee appear here on the
1st day of our next October Term, and show
cause why said petition should not be granted,
and the land therein mentioned be sold, it be-
ing under the value of 30l. and it is further
ordered that this suit be continued till next
term. A copy. Test,
33-8f—e. s. LESLIE COMBS, d. c.

The Subscriber
Will be absent for a few months, during which
time his business will be managed by Mr. Eli-
sha Allen, whose experience will enable him to
execute all orders in the Cabinet line of busi-
ness in a proper manner. Those persons in-
debted to me will please make payment to
Robert Megowan.
JAMES MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Aug. 30, 1813. 35-3

TAKEN UP by Thomas Gough, living on
Strodes' Creek, a BAY MARE, supposed to be
3 years old, 13 hands high, star in the face, ap-
praised to \$15, before me, the 25th of May,
1813.—33-3f J. WARD.

PREVENTION
BETTER THAN CURE.
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FE-
VER, IS RECOMMENDED
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No 56, Maiden
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off su-
perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secreti-
ons—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-
duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent
colds, which are often of fatal consequences.
A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on
its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the
stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.
They have been found remarkably efficacious
in preventing and curing disorders attendant on
long voyages, and should be procured and care-
fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.
This well known remedy has cured during
the last eleven years, an immense number of
children and adults of various dangerous com-
plaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard,
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chro-
nic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy,
Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-
blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and
neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.
By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-
MENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine
for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the
various complaints which result from dissipated
pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in
climates unfavorable to the constitution; the
immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication,
or other destructive intemperance; the unskil-
ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases
peculiar to females at a certain period of life;
bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,
Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate
Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-
tions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping
Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-
man Corn Plaister,
Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by
the above medicines, may be seen at the place
of sale.
The above genuine medicines (with many
other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the
original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun.
by his widow in New York.
They are for sale in Kentucky (By her
particular appointment) at the stores of Walde-
mar Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &
Dudley, in Frankfort.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Lexing-
ton, on the 12th and 13th instants, a Negro
man slave, named FRANK, and his wife, named
CLARY, each of them about forty years of
age. Frank is about 5 feet 7 inches high, slim
made, knock-kneed, has a much longer nose
than negroes generally have, a strait, stiff
walk, and rather a sulky countenance. Clary
is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, stout made,
rather corpulent, a bold and open countenance,
very talkative and cunning. Frank has with
him a dark olive coloured linsey coat and
pantaloons; one pair of new blue mixt country
cotton pantaloons; one new twilled country cot-
ton coat, with blue stripes; two suits of old
blue and yellow crossbarred country cotton,
and one half worn roam hat. Clary has with
her two old suits of crossbarred country cot-
ton, and two new suits of white country cotton,
with a narrow blue stripe; also a black satin
bonnet. It is supposed they will make for the
state of Ohio.
The above reward will be paid to any person
who will deliver said negroes to the Subscri-
ber, in Lexington, or secure them in any jail,
so that he can get them, with all reasonable
charges; or ten dollars for either so delivered
or secured.
ALEXANDER PARKER.
Lexington, July 31st, 1813. 31-2f.

Doct. John Todd
HAS just received and is now opening at his
Shop, opposite the court house, and two
doors below the Reporter Printing Office, a
complete assortment of
Medicine & Paints,
Which will be sold upon the most moderate
terms, wholesale or retail. Practitioners in
the neighboring towns can be supplied upon as
moderate terms as they can be imported from
Philadelphia.
Prescriptions carefully & neatly put up.
31-1f Lexington, August 3, 1813.

REMOVAL.
J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late
stand to the third house above the Insu-
rance Company, on Main Street, nearly oppo-
site the Post Office, where he has still on hand
and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general
assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
N. O. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the hhd. or bbl.
SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, by the bbl.
8 CEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,
10,000 yd. ROLL BRIMSTONE,
PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,
MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERASS
GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL &
YOUNG HYSOON TEA,
MADEIRA WINE.
33- Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

TO BUILDERS.
For Sale,
A BOUT 100,000 feet of well seasoned ash,
A poplar, cherry and walnut plank on which a
credit of six months will be given, enquire of
LUKE USHER.
May 26, 1813. 21-1f.

War Department, No. 14, 1813.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT separate Proposals will be received
at the Office of the Secretary for the De-
partment of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of
the last Monday in November next, for the
supply of all rations that may be required for
the use of the United States from the 1st day
of June 1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June
1815 within the states, territories and districts
following, viz.

- 1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac Fort
Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicin-
ities, and at any place or places, where troops
are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited
within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity
of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio.
 - 2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
 - 3d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri terri-
tories.
 - 4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the Mississippi territory, the state of
Louisiana and their vicinities north of the
Gulph of Mexico.
 - 5th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the district of Maine and state of New-
Hampshire and their northern vicinities.
 - 6th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Vermont and its northern
vicinity.
 - 7th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Massachusetts, the town of
Springfield excepted.
 - 8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.
 - 9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-York and its northern
vicinity and western.
 - 10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New-Jersey.
 - 11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Pennsylvania.
 - 12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Maryland, Delaware and
the District of Columbia.
 - 13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.
 - 14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.
 - 15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.
 - 16th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the limits of the state of Georgia and
its southern vicinity.
 17. Proposals will also be received, as afore-
said for the supply of all rations which may
be required by the United States, for the troops
which are or may be stationed, marched or re-
cruited within the town of Springfield in the
state of Massachusetts; and for the armors
and other persons employed in the U. States
Army at that place, from the 1st day of June
1814 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1815.
- A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound
of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or
flour, one gill of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and
at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of
vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound
and a half of candles, to every hundred rations.
The prices of the several component parts of
the ration shall be specified; but the United
States reserve the right of making such altera-
tions in the price of the component parts of
the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price
of each part thereof bear a just proportion to
the proposed price of the whole ration. The
rations are to be furnished in such quantities,
that there shall at all times, during the term
of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the
consumption of the troops for six months in
advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if
the same shall be required. It is also to be
permitted to all and every of the commandants
of fortified places or posts, to call for, at sea-
sons when the same can be transported, or at
any time in case of urgency, such supplies of
like provisions in advance, as in the discretion
of the commandant shall be deemed proper.
- It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies
to the troops, and that all losses sustained by
the depredations of the enemy, or by means of
the troops of the United States shall be paid
by the U. States at the price of the articles
captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the de-
position of two or more persons of credible
characters, and the certificate of a commission-
ed officer, stating the circumstances of the
loss, and the amount of the articles for which
compensation shall be claimed.
- The privilege is reserved to the United
States of requiring that none of the supplies,
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued until the sup-
plies which have been or may be furnished
under the contract now in force, have been
consumed.
- July 19. J. ARMSTRONG. 33-8f.

NEW GOODS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
R. MEGOWAN & Co.
No. 44, MAIN STREET,
Have just received a large and splendid assort-
ment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE.
Chiefly purchased for Cash, and will be sold
at a low advance, on accommodating terms.
Lexington, 31st Aug. 1813. 35

A FAMILY OF NEGROES,
CONSISTING OF
A MAN ABOUT 50 YEARS OF AGE,
A WOMAN ABOUT 28,
A BOY ABOUT 13,
A GIRL ABOUT 18 MONTHS.
Will be sold, for approved negotiable paper, at
90 days, before the door of the Auction store,
on Monday the 13th of September (being court
day,) at 12 o'clock.
ALSO—at the same time, at 60 and 90 days,
A Likely Negro Girl,
About 18 years of age—For further information,
apply to
DANIEL BRADFORD, Auct.
Lexington, Aug. 24, 1813. 36